WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1875.

THE MALLOUGAL AMERICAN MADE YACKNOWN AND SERVICE SERVICES.

OUR NATIONAL CURRENCY.

HON, REVERDY JOHNSON'S OPINION, RESUMPTION THE BOAD TO PROSPERITY.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION REVIEWED. HARD MONEY THE ONLY TRUE BASIS

Cougress has no Power to Issue Any More Legal-Tender Notes - Gold and Silver the Only Money Authorized by the Constitution - Inflation Unconstitutional &u Times of

Peace. The following letter upon the national currence rom the able pen of the Fion. Reverdy Johnson who has long been recogn and as the Nestor of the American bar and protectedly learned in constitu-tional law, is taken from the New York Tribune

The question of the currency is now the most The question of the currency is now the most important one before the country. It, in fact, abserbs public attention. It rises, or should rise, far above mere party countests. These, from their nature, are for the most part ephemeral, and die with the occasions which give rise to them. But the subject of the currency is of permanent interest. It affects the pecualary welfare of every citizen, the general prosperity of the country and the reputation of the Geovernment. I propose, with your permission, to consider it under these two beads. two heads.

1. What should the currency be; and what control has the General Government over it?

2. If irredeemable in con, what are its effects, public and private, and how do these touch the honor and good faith of the nation?

THE REST CURRENCY.

It must be obvious to every reflecting man that the currency ought to be as far removed from functuations of value as possible. If it be subject at times to depreciation and at times to appreciation, the consequence cannot but be injurious, and the extent of the injury will be in proportion to such obanges in value. The experience of the world has long since demonstrated that gold and silver alone constitute the only safe currency. And the same experience also teaches us that no nation can prosper which adopts a currency not convertible on demand into gold and silver. Authorities without number might be sized to support these views. In the nature of things they must be correct. A paper currency has, and because this is so, the one passes everywhere at its nominal value, while the other passes nowhere at its nominal value, while the other passes nowhereat its nominal value, while the other passes nowhereat its nominal value only by force of legislative compulsion. This has been clearly demonstrated during and ever since our late dvil war. The paper curand then only by force of legislative compulsion. This has been clearly demonstrated during and ever since our late civil war. The paper currency we now have has no extra territorial value. All the transactions of the Government, and of our citizens with foreign nations, can only be carried on by gold and silver. For these our paper money is wholly worthless, and this fact is very detrimental to our national reputation. While we thus, because of the character of our money, are compelled to recognize and adopt the specie currency of other Governments, they properly refuse to recognize and adopt ours. With them our currency is worthless, and its refusal on that account is a palpable but just reflection upon our public honor.

LOSS BY AN IRREDEMEMBLE CURRENCY.

The effects of an irredoemable currency arevery obvious. They fall upon every department of human industry, and injure all the dealings between man and man. The direct losses to individuals are necessarily heavy, and to those are added the increased taxation, sure to follow. This can be readily illustrated. Money being the representative of the value of the labor of the country, and used for the purpose of exchanging the same, the amount is limited by what is required for that purpose. It such value is less than its nominal amount the loss to the laborer is the difference between the one and the other. The tendency of an irredoemable currency is to its own increase. Story, in his Commentaries, correctly tells us that "the history of paper money without any adequate funds pledged to redeem it, and resting merely upon the pledge of the public faith, has been in funds pledged to redeem it, and resting morely upon the piedge of the public failth, has been in all ages and in all nations the same. It has constantly become more and more depreciated; and in some instances has ceased from this cause to have any circulation whatsoever, whether issued by the intensistible ediet of a despot, or by the more alluring order of a Republican Congress." This is proved by the history of such money during our Revolution and up to the adoption of the Constitution. The first issue authorized by Congress in November, 1770, was \$5,000,000, and, notwithstanding promises to the contrary, the issue was increased to the enormous amount of \$500,000,000, and and the in spite of various legislative contrivances, penal as well as civil, to give it a value, it died valueless in the hands of its possessors. The creation of such a currency being attended with little expense whenever the people or the wants of the Government are supposed to demand a larger amount, such an amount almost always follows. Not to speak at present of the history of other nations, that of our own proves this. As soon as Congress authorized our present irredeemable currency, and especially after it provided that a portion of it should be a legal tender, the issue interessed with rapid strides, and in a few years its value so depreciated that for a time \$255 was only equal to \$100 in coth. And now, although the war successfully terminated more than ten years since, its depreciation is from ten to fifteen per cent. Unless we are to subject ourselves to the same losses that our fathers sustained because of the currency generally are successfully terminated more than ten years since, its depreciation is from ten to fifteen per cent. Unless we are to subject ourselves to the same losses that our fathers sustained because of the currency defined that the equal to gold and aliver.

reform our present currency and make it equal to gold and silver.

THE PHENCH ASSIGNATS.

Besides the evils that an irredeemable currency had caused here, they were still more strikingly illustrated in France. In 1700 paper money called assignats, irredeemable in coin, to the extent of 40,000,000 was issued, and in the same year 800,000 more, and the amount was finally increased to 40,000,000,000, when the whole became of no value. This issue was subsequently followed by an issue called mondats. These only differed from the assignats in pledging specific property for their redemption, while for the former the general property of the nation was pietged. The amount of this last issue was at first \$600,000,000, but was soon augmented to a total of £4,00,000,000, and then it also became valueless. This was not only fatal to the proper business and prosperity of the country, but was one of the main causes which produced the horrors of the French revolution, horrors which erimsoned the land with the blood of her people, and gave a shock to the public sentiment of the world. Although in my judgment Congress has no power to create an irredeemable currency, and to make it a legal tender. I am aware that the last judgment of the United States Supreme Court upon the question upholds that power. That judgment, however, was pronounced under singular dircumstances.

At a previous term the court decided against the power, and the different decision which followed was because of the appointment of two new judges. The then Chief Justice—now, unfortunately for the country, no more, who was the Secretary of the Treasury when the legal-tender act of 1862 was passed—decided in Hepburn and Griswold (8 Wallace) that the act was unconstitutional as to antecedent debts; and in the subsequent case of Keox and Lee (12 Wallace) adhered to that opinion, and also decided that it was unconstitutional as to antecedent debts; and in the subsequent down him as well as I do can have no possible doubt that it was conscientiously given. By what it

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

1 think that this opinion mainly rests upon a mistaken assumption. That assumption is that einergencies may happen in the history of the country fatal to its existence if the Government did not possess the power. It is true that every government must have the power to preserve itself, or, so far as it has not, its defective. That this, however, is not the case of the Government of the United States, is evinced by some of the powers delegated to it: the power to raise and support armies—to provide and maintain a navy—to use force to repel an invasion, and to subdue an insurrection. If the convention had thought that any emergency could arise threatening the destruction of the Government, which these powers would not be adequate to meet, and that they could only be met by the use of irredeemable currency, and by making it a tender in payment of debts, it can be well questioned that such a power would not have been expressly delegated?

That the Government has a right to borrow money is clear, but is it true that the right to borrow is not to be attended with the obligation to pay? Individuals have the right to centract debts either by borrowing or purchasing, but is it possible that the convention intended to give Congress the power to suthorize the debtor to repudiate his engagements in whole or in part? And yet this is the operation of compelling his oreditor to accept irredeemable paper, because in so far as its vanue is less than the value of gold and silver, the creditor is injured, and to that extent does the law authorize repudiation.

The learned judge relies also upon a fact, which is no doubt true, that most if not all other Government posses the disputed power, and that it would be singular that our own should be without it. Such a reference, with due deference to the judge, is wholly inapplicable to our Government, one of the other government, therefore, cannot affect the nature of our own, either to restrain or amplify its powers. Chief Justice Marthall, in his opinion in THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION.

to be a reflection upon the wisdom, good faith, and benesty of the nation. I subjoin a few other suggestions which seem to me to bear upon the subject:

I subjoin a few other suggestions which seem to me to bear upon the subject:

ADAM SMITE AND THE WANTS OF TRADE.

1. It has recently been said by a gentleman of national reputation that a currency consisting wholly of gold and silver could not meet the wants of society. This is true if it be meant that all pecuniary transactions are to be liquidated by the debtors handing to the creditor gold and silver. Such transactions, in the United States alone, are daily to such an amount that arithmetic can hardly estimate them. They are in trillions, millions, and of course cannot be discharged by the actual transfer of gold and silver. Nor do those who maintain that the currency should consist of gold and silver and of paper money payable into gold and silver and of paper money payable into gold and silver, entertain any such idle opinion. Their doctrine is, and such is the doctrine of all eminent political economists of the century, at the head of whom stands pre-eminent, Adam Smith, that an irredeemable currency is prognant with material loss, and is most demoralising.

The high authority of Adam Smith has never here successfully questioned. A recent writer of great ability, now lost to the world of letters, the late Mr. Buskle, referring to Smith's "Wealth of Nations?" says that Smith "contributed more by the publication of this single work toward the united abilities of all the statemen and legislators of whom history has preserved an authentic account."

2. Nor do the wants of trade need, nor have they ever needed, mere specie money. They are adjusted for the most part by redeemable bank notes, checks, transfers of creaits, bills of exchange, and, in modern times, as far as banks are concerned, by what are called clearing-houses. By these means little or no cein actually peases from hand to hand, but the creditor is projected from losses occurring either from irrand or other causes in the assurance that when he requires it he can receive coin. Our Government itself shows that it properly estimates the difference between a specie currency and an inconvertible paper currency, and it shows that it properly estimates the difference between a specie currency and an inconvertible paper currency, and it shows that it properly estimates the difference between the paper currency, and it shows that the paper currency, and it shows that payable, principle and interet in coin. As these obligations could only be furifiled in that mode, they have provided that all impost duties shall be paid in coin. The importers are, therefore, smable to avail themselves of our legal-tender notes. The Government says to them—"You owe us so much for the privilege we grant you to import these articles from abroad, but we will not receive in payment our own money. What others may owe us on other accounts we agree may be so paid, and we compel all creditors, whether they be municipal or individual, to receive the same money, co matter what may be the loss to them." This places us in an unenvisable situation before the world. As to all classes of debt due to the Government except one our paper currency is money, and the creditors are forced to receive it at its nominal whatever may be its actual value, while as to that one we compel payment in coin. CONSTITUTIONAL BARRIERS.

3. Besides the constitutional provisions to which I have before adverted to prove that the which I have before adverted to prove that the Government has no power to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, I think it is clearly to be inferred from the first clause in the eighth section of article I. of the Constitution, which gives to Congress the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, etc." Can it be questioned that these debts were designed by the Constitution to be paid only in that which the world recognized as money? To obtain such money, therefore, was the object of the power. The taxes, consequently, were to be paid in coin. But Congress has made them payable in their own irredeemable notes and made these notes a legal tender. If this is constitutional, they might have made them payable in reaccon skins and made such skins a legal constitutional, they might have made them pays ble in raccoon skins and made such skins a legal

INPLATION CLEARLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN TIME OF PEACE.

A. Admitting, for argument's sake, that there may be an exigency which requires for the preservation of the nation's existence an issue of paper money and the making it a logal tender, does any such exigency now exist? The amount of such currency now outstanding was issued under the anthority of laws previously passed. They were passed during the perils of the late civil war—perils which threatened the destruction of the Government. It is mainly because of such perils that the majority of the court, in the case in 12 Wallace, held that such laws were constitutional. In that part of the opinion of Mr. Justice Strong which appears on page 640, 12 Wallace, he says that the inquiry is whether such laws "were, when enacted, appropriate instrumentalities for carrying into effect or executing any of the known powers of Congress or of any department of the Government." He then states in glowing, but not in exaggerated terms, what were the circumstances in which the Government them stood, and adds that "it is not to be denied that acts may be adapted to the exercise of lawful power and appropriate to it, in seasons of exigency which would be inappropriate at other times."

It is clearly inferable from these quotations that it was because the laws were considered by the court as being appropriate when passed to the exercise of powers belonging to the Government that they adjudged them to be constitutional. It is, i think, also perfectly plain that in their judgment no such laws could be passed now, because of a change in the circumstances of incomment that they adjudged them to be constitutional it is, i think, also perfectly plain that in their judgment no such laws could be passed to the exercise of powers belonging to the Government that they adjudged them to be constitutional it is, i think, also perfectly plain that in their judgment mo such laws could be passed or such change, of any danger to the existence of our Government. If I am right in this, as I think I INPLATION CLEARLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN

CONCLUSION:

CONCLUSION:

1. That the only carrency known to the Constitution is gold and silver, or paper convertible into it on demand.

2. That nothing but gold and silver can be made a legal tender.

3. The Government now being perfectly safe, no danger threatening it or being apprehended, Congress has no power to authorize the issue of an irredeemable currency and to make it a legal tender. This is the clear meaning of that part of Judge Strong's opinion quoted above.

4. That the credit of the nation, the true, permanent prosperity of verry class of our citizens, and the arrest of the demoralization consequent upon the present state of things demand as speedy a return as practicable to a specie currency.

BALTIMORE, MD., Aug. 11, 1879.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Duty of Republican Office-Holders. Foths Editor of the National Republican: Sin: It is not to be wondered at that there is a how i made by the opposition press against Fed-eral office-holders contributing money to aid the how i made by the opposition press against Federal office-holders contributing money to aid the Republican party in the forthcoming State and Presidential elections; nor is it strange that there are some clerks in the Departments, who are not now and never have been Republicans, opposed to giving one cent in the cause which, by the fact that they are clerks, they are supposed to esponse. The clerks referred to—who hold their places through the leniency of the heads of their respective Departments—will, of course, improve every opportunity to discourage their fellow-clerks from contributing to the funds af the Union Republican Executive Committee. This is a lamentable condition of things—the great Republican party fostering in office its shemies, who are not satisfied with refusing the contribute themselves, but trying to prevent others from doing so. The appointing powers should be reminded that there are now in this city and elsewhere good, ardent, working Republicans—men of capacity, men who have vindicated our cause on many a battle-field, and protected it as the ballot-box at home—who are willing to take the places of these Democratic in effice, and contribute not only slo, sit and sit, but double that amount; yea, would give hundreds to obtain them.

While the salaries paid by the Government may not be too high, and doubtless in many cases not enough, it is a conceded fact that not one half of them, if discharged to morrow, would be able in their private capacity to realize one half of what they are receiving from Uncle Sam. Were quest, such as is sent out by Judge Edmunds, a demand would be made for a double amount, and if not accoded to,a "yellow kiver" would be forth-coming.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. How it is Sung by a New England Demo-

To the Editor of the Notional Republican:
Sin: Did you over hear Senator Eaton, of Connectiout, sing the Star Spangled Banner? You just ought to hear him sing it on the Democratic

key of B flat.

The second verse runs thus:
And thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Betwixt their loved homes and the war's deso

Betwirt their loved nomes and take hation, lation.

Blest with temperance and peace, may the Heaven-preserved land.

Bless the powers that have made and preserved us "a confederation of thirty-seven free and independent nations," that are at liberty to go out and set up for themselves at any time they take it into their heads to do so; And the Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave And the Star Spangied Banner in triumps—wave
over the remaining nations that don't feel disposed to leave the Union; that is, the confederacy, at the same'time for reasons best
known to themselves.
Some lines seem a little "long drawn out," but
as a Demeratic composition I rather think it a
success.

Nation.

Nati Head, whose name became complexous in

Natt Head, whose name became conspicuous in the late election in New Hampehire, received, a few days ago, a barrel of flour from Manchester, N. H., addressed at one end to "Unneral Natt Head," on the other to "Nathaniel Head." The barrel of flour was returned to Manchester, the way-bill being indorsed as follows by the "station agent at Hooksett, Mr. Head's residence: "There is no such person as Nathanial Head to be found in Hooksett, sand General Natt Head refuses to pay for one and of a barrel of flour, He wants a whele barrel or none."

Some interest was recently excited in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, by the appearance every morning, between 7 and 9 o'clock, of a woman with a black velvet mask concealing her features, and mounted on a fine chestnut horse. The fair unknown is tail, and, judging from her rounded figure, she must be young.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

RIOTING IN THE COAL REGION. POISONED BY SEDATIVE MIXTURES. BEECHER AT THE TWIN MOUSTAIN.

HE PREACHES LOVE AND GOOD-WILL.

The Baces at Bochester-Fast Time and Close Trotting-The Mississippi Within Half an Inch of the Danger Line-Moody and Sankey Arrive in New York - A Quiet Reception.

MINING TROUBLES.

Bioting in Coal Regions. POTTSVILLE, Aug. 15.—Yesterday being a general pay day among the miners in the northern section of the region, monay being unusually plentiful, there were a number of disturbances, free fights, shooting and assassinations caused by drunken brawis. At Girardville last night

A Sermon on the Twin Mountain. TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 15.— Twenty-one cars from Portland, Me.: Plymouth, N. H.; Stanstend, U. E., and the Fabyan house, and 140 vehicles from the neighboring cottages and hotels were this foreneon employed in bringing hither 4,000 or 5,000 people who came to hear mr. Beecher preach. Never before since the Mountain Hours services were inaugurated hasso large a number assembled to attend them. Hundreds were unable to get near enough to the speaker to hear his voice. Every foot of space in the large parlor, in

THE COREIDORS LEADING
to it, and on the long plasta was occupied.

It is expected that there will be an improvement in the accommodations for the audience that may gather here in future Mr. Beecher intimated, by some remarks with which he prefaced his sermon, that a tent capable of accommodating twenty-five bundred persons would be procured from Boston between this and next Sunday. Speaking of the Sabbath services here, he said he received a letter last summer from a neighboring clergyman, complaining that he, (Mr. Beecher), by his preaching here on Sunday, made Sabbath-breaking palatable and conscientious, and that in all the villager round about there was a large class of restless people, who would not go to church at home, but who availed themselves of this service and of this day to make a pleasure excursion to the mountains.

In a few earnest and forcible words Beecher defended higself and those who attended worship here against the imputations contained in that complaint. Besides the sermon the devotional exercises. THE COREIDORS LEADING

consisted of two prayers, one preceding the discourse and the other following it, and the singing of two hymns. The text of the sermon was from Romans, xvii:14—"The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but right-courses and pasce and joy in the Holy Chost." By a great variety of arguments, illustrations, definitions and explanations, Beecher contrasted men's ideas of the Kingdom of God or religion, and the teaching of the New Testament concerning it, showing that it consists not of outward forms and ceremonies and organization, but of for duces right living, joy and peace.

A prayer meeting was held as usual by Mr. Heecher in one of the pariors of the house every morning last week with increasing audiences.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Men Killed and Another Injured. SCRANTON, PA., Aug. 14.-Mount Pleasant mine, this city, was the scene of a thrilling accimine, this city, was the scene of a thrilling accident this morning, by which two young men were
instantly killed and another so seriously injured
that death is momentarily expected. The main
entrance to the mine is effected through a slope
1,000 feet long, and driven at an angle of thirtythree degrees, through which coal is hoisted up
from the diamond vein, which company is operating at present.
Shortly after seven o'clock this morning, a
marty of about six miners started to walk down

Shortly after seven o'clock this morning, a party of about six miners started to walk down the shaft. When about half way down the men at the head-house proceeded to lower the empty cars for the miners, according to custom. As the workmen had just pushed the first car from the landing the graspling hook became detached, and the car dashed down the steep slope with lightning-like rapidity, overtaking David Owens, Evan Davis and Thomas Sterret about midway in the gloomy passage.

Owens and Davis were instantly killed and thrown some forty feet from where they were struck. Sterrett received a horrible gash across the forehead and was rendered insensible. The car jumped the track at this point, and knocked down some of the props supporting the root, causing a shower of rocks to fall down and smash the car and block up the slope. The men accompanying those who were struck took refuge behind the track in a narrow bed sloped out of the rock and escaped unhurt.

Thomas D. Bevans, foreman of the mine, declared that in an experience of twenty years he had not witnessed anything so truly thrilling in its effect as when the car shot down the plane like a thunderbolt from the hands of the miners at the headhouse, who seemed to be electrified as they knew was about to evertake their comrades.

THE BLACK HILLS.

More Indications of Immense Mineral Wealth. CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The Inter-Ocean's special from Fort Laramie, dated the 14th, states that at creek, resolutions were passed tendering thanks to President Grant for the manner in which he caused his commands to be executed. They further state that they are convinced that the Black Hills is one of the richest mining districts in the United States, and in obeying the comin the United States, and in obeying the com-mands of the President that they do so under pro-test. The miners are nearly all leaving the Hills. Six men were appointed to remain on the French creek, and preserve their claims until the Hills are opened for the miners who leavs. Spotted Tail and twelve of his tribe, who have arrived from the Spotted Tail agency, accompanied by an Indian agent, left French creek to-day to re-turn to their agency. The object of their visit was to see for themselves the value of the Black Hills. They now want more compensation for their territory, and also demand payment for the gold already taken out by the miners this sum-mer in addition to the purchase price expected from the Government.

Home Again From a Foreign Ashore. Home Again From a Foreign Ashore.

New York, Aug. 14.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey were passengers by the steamship Spain,
from Liverpool. There was no reception, the
gentiemen objecting to any public demonstration.
On arriving at the pier Hev. G. C. Reedham, of
Philadelphia, offered a prayer of thanksgiving
for their safe arrival, which was joined in by
both. Moody will proceed to Northwest, Mass.,
for two months. Mr. Sankey will also leave this
city, but has not yet decided when. It is more
than probable he will spend the major portion of
his time in Philadelphia.

POISONED. An Overdose of Opiates Kills four Persons. An Overdose of Opiates Kills four Persons.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—A good deal of excitement was occasioned at the county insane asylum yesterday over the death of four inmates from an administration of a sedative mixture to make them sleep. The names of the victims are Anne Newman, Christians Kosnig, Anna Peters and Joseph Rochford. An inquest was held this p. m., at which a number of physicians gave testimony as to the nature and effect of the mixture, but the verdict was deferred until an analysis of the sedative could be made to determine whether any other medicines than those prescribed were put in the preparation.

Niagara Falls, Aug. 16.—The body of Miss Philipott, drowned list week below the Cave of the Winds, was recovered to day in the whirl-pool. It could be identified only by the cloth-ing.

SPRINGPIELD, MASS., Aug.-Moody, the revivalist, stopped over night at the Massaott house in this city, and goes on Monday to his old home at Northfield. He has partly promised to begin work after that time in Springfield.

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THE PRESIDENT.

Enthusiastic Reception at Fair Point-JAMBSTOWN, Aug. 14.—The President left Long Branch at 5 p. m. Friday, and arrived at James-town in time for dinner to-day. He passed up Main street in a carriage from the train to the residence of Hon. Alonso Kect, where he dined, All the buildings on the way were decorated with flags, streamers, evergreens and flowers. An imfiggs, streamers, evergreens and flowers. An immense number of people were gathered along the route. At ten minutes before 2 o'clock the President went on board the steam-yacht Josie Beil, for Pair Point. He was accompanied by U. S. Grant, ir., Gen. O. E. Babcock and saveral others. Large numbers gathered at various points on the lake. At 5 o'clock the Beil, becompanied by the Nereus, (containing the representatives of the press,) four steamers and a dozen steam yachts, approached the Point, which was covered with an immense concourse of people, numbering twenty thousand.

immense concurse of people, numbering twenty thousand.

The President and party marched through the surging mass to the platform. The President was introduced to the audience, and expressed great pleasure in being present.

Rev. C. H. Cowles, of Evanston, Ill., and Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York, made addresses of welcome, highly outogistic of the President.

An old lady, named Van Ronsalaset, who will be one hundred years old on the 22d of October, was introduced to the President.

The day closed with a praise service. The platform and air the cottage and tents were tasteful yelecrated and illuminated. The assembly will close on Tuesday morning, August 11.

plentiful, there were a number of disturbances, free fights, shooting and assassinations caused by drunkan brawls. At Girardville last night two men, John Stitsel and Thomas Love, got into an alteration. Shortly after the quarrel Stitsel and Endaged in the act of preparing to issue the warrant for the arrest of Love, Gwyther was shot and killed by two men shooting through a window. Love has fled.

At Shenandoah the firemen had a pionic which kept up until a late bour last night. Ganor James, who had a beer stand, being asked to sell beer to two man, while waiting on them was shot by one of the men and died immediately. This is the result of a bad feeling which has existed between the different factions there since James killed a man in self-delense a year ago. At Mahanoy Clity, at 11 p. m. last night, a free fight occurred in front of a saloon which was gatted out of its immates and contents. Three men engaged to the row were shot and wounded. Ohristian Bunkower, while standing on the pavement looking on, was shot in the breast, the ball coming out at the back. He will die. A late dispatch to night states that Bunkower is still living, and during the day made his will. Among the wounded was a notorious character known as "Bully Bill," whose life has been attempted before, who was brought to Pottsville by a Mahan y City constable and lodged in the county juil to day.

BEECHER SPEAKS. SUNDAY AT PAIRPOINT.

ROCHESTER BACES.

Fine Time and Close Racing. ROCHESTER, Aug. 14.—The unfinished 2:27 race was won by Rarus. Time, 2:22. The free-for-all race brought out Goldsmith Maid, Lulu, Nettle and American Girl. Betting was 4 to 1 on the and American Girl. Betting was 4 to 1 on the Maid, and with her out 50 to 40 on American Girl against the field. Luiu broke up badly on the scoring. The first heat was won by Goldsmith Maid in 2:15%, with American Girl a good second, Luiu third, Nettie tourth. The second heat was won by Luiu in 2:16%, beating the Maid haif a length, Nettie third, American Girl fourth. The third heat was won by Luiu in 2:15% She crossed the wire a length and a half abad of the Maid, Nettie second, American Girl just saving her distance. The fourth heat and race was won by Luiu in 2:17, leading the Maid by a heat only, American Girl third, Nettie last. These are the best four consecutive heats on record, and Luiu has taken the place of the Goldsmith Maid as queen of the trotting turf.

CHINA AND JAPAN. Impending Trouble with Corea. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Arrived, Pacific mail steamer Alaska ,from Hong Kong, July 15,

via Yokohama. via Yokohams.

Rumors still continue of impending trouble with Cores, but the Japanese Government withholds all information as to its intentions. Present indications are that peaceful counsels will prevail.

There has been unusual suffering from heat in

The Canal Frauds. mitted to the Attorney General the report of the canal commission upon the Utlea contract, and has directed suit to be brought against Contrac-tors Belden, Dennison & Co. on behalf of the State.

HELENA, MONTANA, Aug. 14.—Secretary Bel-knap arrived this evening from the Yellowstone national park, and was accorded an enthusiastic

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New York, Aug. 14.—One hundred and fortynine car loads of peaches, containing 74,400 baskets,
arrived in Jercey City yesterday.

New York, Aug. 14.—A proposition is on foot
build a summer church for Rev. Henry Ward
Beecher on the White Mountains.

New York, Aug. 14.—A Rockford (III.) dispatch
says the Grand Army protest against Jeff Davis
making an address at the State fair.

WERELIERO, Wast VIRGINIA, Aug. 16.—The
Brunswick Insurance Company of this city, the
last of the wild cats, was closed by a constable
yesterday.

Brusswick insurance Company of this city, the last of the wild cats, was closed by a constable yesterday.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—U. R. Stinde, boot and shee merchant, of this city, filed a veluntary petition of benkruptcy to-day. Liabilities, \$180,000; assets, \$180,000.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The Oregon State Temperance convention yesterday indorsed the nomination of Henry Warren, the Republican condidate for Congress.

Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 18.—To-day Chas. Finlay, unmarried, had both legs cut off while attempting to board a Western-bound freight train. He will die from his injuries.

New York, Aug. 14.—Black and Currier, members of the late shoe firm of Beston, were each sentenced yesterday to fourteen months imprisonment for fraudulent bankruptey.

Etpaula, I. T., Aug. 16.—It is asserted by the friends of Chas. Thompson, who ran for chief of the Cherokees against W. P. Ross in the late election, is elected by fully 500 majority.

Halipax, N. S., Aug. 14.—Yarmeuth and Shel-HALIPAX, N. S., Aug. 14.—Yarmouth and Shel-borne counties have been invaded by army worms, and the farmers are suffering greatly from them in Halifax county. They are confined to the east-ers settlers.

in Halifax county. They are confined to the eastern section.

New York, Aug. 14.—A Uhicago dispatch says Revenue Agent Joyce, of St. Louis, is at Green Lake, Wis. He says the court officers know it, and he holds himself ready to obey the orders of the court at all times.

Parkaon, N. J., Aug. 18.—Three men, weavers, were drowned at Passalc Falls this a. m. by a boat upsetting. Their names were James Grogan, Wm. Horton and Henry Martin. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

Baltimork, Aug. 14.—The crew of the brig Harry, charged with mutiny, after a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers to day, were committed to prison to await the action of the grand jury, which meets in September.

Providence, R. L., Aug. 14.—Two tramps

were committed to present to swate the section of the grand jury, which meets in September.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 18.—Two tramps called at the Manton house, Johnston, on Friday night, and after being fed, demanded liquor. This being refused, one drew a revolver and shot J. E. Phillips, the proprietor, through the hand. The tramps escaped.

New York, Aug. 14.—President Grant left Long Branch yesterday for Jamestown, N. Y. He will probably proceed from there to Fair Point, where he will remain until Monday. It is the wish of the President that the trip be made with as little display as possible.

Long Branch, Aug. 18.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Catholic church on Chelses avenue, took place this p. m., and was conducted by Bishop Carrigan, of Newark. Thousands of people were present. The church will be known as "Our Lady Star of the Sea."

Whereting, West Vincinia, Aug. 18.—The will be known as "Our Lady Star of the Sea."

Wherting, West Virginia, Aug. 15.—The
three-mile scull race between Mauton, of the Nail
City Club, and Corcoran, of the Hegner Club,
look place on the lower ceurse in this city yesterday. Mauton won by a bundred and fifty yards.
Time, twenty-three minutes four and four fifths
seconds.

seconds.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 15.—Ballard Smith, for several years managing editor of the Courier-Journal, has secured an interest in the Louisville Ledger, and will assume its editorial management to-morrow. It is understood that a radical change will be made in its style and character.

ical change will be made in its style and charnoter.

New York, Aug. 14.—A small portion of the
New Jersey Midland railroad track was washed
away on Friday, between Pompton and Oakland,
having been undermined by the recent heavy
storms. Portions of the road along the mountains were also washed away. During the night,
a temporary trestle work was crected, and trains
are running regularly.

PHIMADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—At "an early hour
this morning a heavy seizure of "crooked" high
wines was made by a detective of the internal
Revenue Department. The stuff consisted of
fifty-two barrels of highwines, containing 3,435
gallons, and were taken as the property of T.
Bergenthal a Bro., distillers in the first district
of Wiscogsin.

Berlin, Ost., Aug. 14.—The preparations for

of Wisconsin.

Benlin, Onr., Aug. 14.—The preparations for
the grand German-Canadian Saungerfeet, which
commences Tuesday next and continues three
days, are about completed. It promises to be the
most successful demonstration of the kind ever
in Canada. Singing societies from several cities
in the United States will take part in the testiin the United States will take part in the testival.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Wm. Wolf, a German, was arrested to night in Brooklyn, on a charge of passing bogus 50-cent stamps. The counterfeit stamps are of excellent design, but the silk lines are printed instead of inlaid. The prisoner said he came from Philadelphia, and did not know the money was counterfeit. He will be taken before the United States commissioner to-merrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—To-day Francis Perot & Sen's extensive als brewery, Vine street, below Fearth, was partially destroyed by fire, which originated in a large storage-room on the third floor, above the boiler-room. Stored in the building were 30,000 bushels of grain, which were entirely destroyed by water. Loss by fire, \$6,000; loss by water to machinery and stock, \$60,000 to \$60,000; both covered by insurance in Philadelphia and Essien companies.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. ALL QUIET ON THE RIO GRANDE

INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN IRON-CLADS BULLION IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The Squaws of the Indian Prisoners They Will Not be Allowed to go to their Braves in the Florida Limbo-The

General Government Expendinue Receipts-Death of a Naval Officer.

New Postmaster. C. C. Bone has been appointed postmaster a Foxburg, Pa., in place of J. A. Gisson.

The Navy Department is advised of the arrival of the United States steamer Tuscarora at San Francisco yesterday. Railway Service. Railway mail service has been extended on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio rail-road, Texas, from Lubing to Kingabury.

An Order Revoked. The President has countermanded, for the present, the erder recently given allowing the wise, to be sent to them from Fort Sill. Died at Sea.

Information has been received at the Navy De-partment announcing the death of Lieutenant Commander G. W. Armentrout, on board the steamship Spain, en route to the United States from Europe.

The following telegram from Fort Barrancas, Fla., has been received by the Surgeon General of the Army:

Superintendent of National cometery taken rick yesterday, after my dispatch was sent. All others doing well. A corporal of marines dead, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A., commanding. Revenue and Customs.

Internal revenue receipts Saturday, \$380,934.04; for the month, \$4,061,330; for the fiscal year, \$13,for the month, \$4,061,330; for the fiscal year, \$13,-942,508. Customs receipts, \$664,970.30; for the month, \$6,465,001; for the fiscal year, \$20,774,008. National bank notes outstanding, \$349,205,003, of which \$2,600,000 are national gold bank notes; bends held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, \$374,017,762; for deposity of public moneys, \$18,792,200; national bank notes received for redemption during the week ending Saturdsy, \$3,336,729.

Government Expenditures. receipts and expenditures by warrants of the General Government for the year ending June 20, 1876:

.\$298,000.051 10 Civil and miscellaneous...
War Department...
Wavy Department...
Indians and pensions...
Interest on the public debt.

Total ordinary expenditures \$274.623.302 84 The balances in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday were as follows: Currency, \$5,294,876; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$65,550,000; coin, \$70,716,887; including coin certificates, \$19, 740,700; outstanding legal tenders, \$374,758,108.

Heturns made to the bureau of statistics show that during the month ended July 31, 1875, there that during the month ended July 31, 1875, there arrived at the port of New York 0,202 immigrants, of whom 5,152 were males and 4,110 females. Buring the corresponding month of 1874, the total number of immigrants arriving at New York was 15,634, of whom 5,050 were males and 6,980 females. This shower a falling off in July, 1875, of 6,372 immigrants. The countries or islands of last permanent residence or citisenship of the immigrants were: England 1,812, Scotiand 421, Wales 37, Ireland 1,762, Germany 2,280, Austria 399, Sweden 602, Norway 369, Denmark 114, France 297, Switzerland 118, Spain 47, Italy 220, Holland 111, Belgium 18, Russia 224, Poland 106, Hungary 48, Turkoy 4, China 3, Canada 11, Nova Scotia 9, Brazil 6; United States of Colombia, Porto Rico and Jamalea, seach; Hong Kong, South America, New Granada, Madeira, Palestine, and born at sea, I each; Cuba 18; St. Croix and Venesuela, 4 each; St. Thomas 8, Bermuda 7, Skeily 6, Malta 2.

Signal Officer's Special River Report.

Signal Officer's Special River Report.

During the past twenty-four hours the Ohio river has fallen twenty-two inches at Cincinnati and nine inches at Louisville. It has risen four inches at Pittsburg. Reports have not been received from stations below Louisville. The river will probably fall slowly at all stations during Monday. The Mississippi river has fallen nine inches at St. Louis and six inches at Caire. It has risen one inch at Mamphis, two inches at Vioksburg, and three inches at New Orleans. The river has reached the "danger line" at Memphis, thrity-four feet, and is below the "danger line" at Vioksburg. The river will fall slowly at stations above Memphis and remain stationary or rise very slowly at Memphis and stations below. The Missouri has fallen slightly at all stations. The R-d river has risen six inches at Shreveport. The Cumberland has fallen one loot at Nashville. Heavy rains have prevailed in the river sheds of the Lower Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland and Red rivers.

On the Rio Grande. Signal Officer's Special River Report.

beriand and Red rivers.

On the Rio Grande.

The following dispatches have been received at the Navy Department:

USITED STATES STRAMER PLYMOUTH. I OFF BRAZOS SANTIAGO. TREAS, July 30, 1873, 3 Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:
Sirk I would respectfully report that from information received from Dolonel J. H. Potter, U.S. A., under date of the 26th instant, that "all is quiet on the Rio Grande. The river is falling daily. A light-draft steamer it now up the river, and has been due here for two days." There has been no indication of cattle raids, and the appearance of the boats may have in a measure intimidated the raiders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, John M. Russell, Captain U.S. N., commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN M. RUSSELL,
Captain U. S. N., commanding.
UNITED STATES STRAMER PLYNCUTH, I
OFF BRACOS SANTAGO, TEXAS, AUS, 7, 1875.
Hea. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:
Sin: I would respectfully acknowledge the receipt of the Department's letter of July 24, 1875, and on the arrival of the Rio Bravo will withdraw all the officers and crows and such material as is not required for the steam launches, and proceed to Port Royal.

Lieuteannt Commander D. W. C. Kells, commanding the Rio Bravo, telegraphs that he expected to leave New Orleans on the 5th or 6th, and I therefore expect him on the 9th. Since my last report the launches have been forty-four miles beyond Brownwills, but were recalled by me to carry out the orders of the Department in regard to the transfer as there are no facilities for doing it above, and as there were no raids or demonstrations made. In fact the papers raport that the effect of the expedition has been to cause the people at Matamoras to come over and buy beef at Brownsville, sumstaing unheard of, while the price has materially increased. I mention this to show that the elisents are under that impression. In the performance of this duty I would respectfully state that the railred company has thrown every impediment in the way by excessive charges, preventing their wharf from being used without the payment of one dollar for a small box carried over it, and, as I have been informed by the officers, even threatening the boatman who was willing to bring of the mails, saying that he took so much from them. The president of this company, I believe, is half Maxican or Spanish, and rumor says has been pecuniarily affected by the presence of the ship and launches in the river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Captain, U. S. N., commanding.

Bullion Imports and Exparts

The latest circular of Messrs. Pixley & Abell, bullion brokers, of London, shows the imports of bullion into London for the six months ending June 30, 1875, to have been £17,015,540, against £15,001,000 for a corresponding period of the previous year, or a gain of but £225,560, and the exports to have been £11,015,005, against £15,705,542, or a gain of £3,825,006. The statement shows that England has gained in the aggregate of her imports but \$4.404,485, yet she has taken from the United States for the six months ending June 30, 1875, \$17,173,635 more buillion than for the six months ending June 30, 1875. \$17,173,635 more buillion than for the six months ending June 30, 1875. She has also made gains from France, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and lost from Heigium, Holland, Oopenhagen, Mexico, Central America, Brasil and some either countries.

The great gain has been in gold, the loss in silver. As stated in these columns a few days since, she has demanded gold and rejected silver. From the United States alone, she has received nearly \$22,000,000 more in gold during the present year, and taken less silver by nearly \$4,000,0.5. The following is the statement in detail:

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. Bullion Imports and Exports-

following is the statement in detail:

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Six months, 1874. Six months, 1875.

Gold... 9,021,307 \$00,151,700. Gaim, \$21,000,300.

Silver... 9,763,359 \$0,283,001. Loss, 3,522,758.

The total decline in the imports of silver amounts to over \$10,000,000, of which it will be observed that about one third of the decrease has been from the United States. The balance comes from Belgium, France, Germany, and some other countries of lesser note.

The decrease from the United States is due to the fact that since the act of July 16, 1875, we have been purchasers of a great persion of the production from the Comstock mines, and the amount purchased has had as important bearing on the price of silver buillion. The preliminary steps now being taken by our own Government, France and Austria for specie resumption, and the somewhat immassed demand for silver for the India trade, have stiffened the price of silver buillion and brought it up from 1852 pense per unnot, one menth ago, to 854 pense, the latest London question.

The mines of the Comstock, with their sidd-

tional milling facilities, will be enabled to more than meet the demand for sliver for currency pur-poses, and with the additions already made, and being made by its rolesse from occupation as our-rency in Germany and other countries, the price of sliver will undoubtedly fall to its former stand-ard—4856 pence, if not lower, within a very short nertod.

period.

The mints of the United States are amply runplied with buillon sufficient to keep them engaged
for some time to come, and the Government oan
well afford to wait until sliver has declined in
price before making further purchases.

The Steamer Octavia, which has aiready cost the State Department some trouble, is likely to further arouse those functionaries. The Spanish authorities at New York claim to have reason for suspecting that the vessel has some improper mission to fulfill. She trades with Southern coastwise ports, and it is charged that her actions warrant the belief that white she has been extensibly preparing for a trip along the coast as far as Jey West, she is really in the service of the Outhon insurgents, to whom she is to carry arms and other supplies. The Spanish authorities made known to this Government some days ago their suspicions in this respect, and inquiry into the matter was instituted, but the reports from New York did not seem to confirm these imaginations. To-day, however, the subject being again sgitated, the State Department inquired of the Treasury Department for intelligence regarding the whereabouts of the vessel. Telegraphic information was received from New York that she had been at that port, but by the time another dispatch had been sent ordering the detention of the steamer she had cleared, and answer to that effect was telegraphed back to the sotting Secretary of the Treasury, who immediately communicated the fact to the Department of State. The acting Secretary of State, Mr. Cadwallader, stated to your correspondent late this sweening that he had received no further information relative to this matter, remarking, however, that even if a seiture had been made he would not give the fact to the Department of State. The acting Secretary of State, Mr. Cadwallader, stated to your correspondent late this sweening that he had received no further information relative to this matter, remarking, however, that even if a seiture had been made he would not give the fact to the Department of State. The acting subjects within the control of the State Department is frequently made public through other Departments of the Government, and he ironically suggested that the latest or earliest intelligence upon this and sim The Troublesome Octavia. The steamer Octavia, which has already cos

Patent Attorney Fees-

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1875. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your

ravor of the cth instant, calling for the opinies of this office with reference to the fees which agents or attorneys prosecuting claims for pension and bounty are entitled to receive.

Under section 4785 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, "no agent or attorney or other person shall demand or receive any other compensation for his services in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty land than such as the Commissioner of Pensions shall direct to be paid to him, not exceeding \$25."

Section 4786 is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the agent or attorney of record in the presecution of the case to cause to be filed with the Commissioner of Pensions, for his approval, duplicate articles of agreement, without additional cost to the claimant, setting forth the fee agreed upon by the parties, which agreement shall be executed in the presence of, and certified by, some efficer competent to administer oaths."

In all cases where application is made "for pension of beginty land, and no agreement is filled with and approved by the Commissioner, as herein provided, the fee shall be \$10, and no more."

The construction placed upon the law by this office restricts the payment of but one fee in any one case. The object of this law is to prevent attorneys from impossing upon claimants. The regulation of the fee is left entirely to the discretion of the commissioner within the limit of

The construction placed upon the law by this office restricts the payment of but one fee in any one case. The object of this law is to prevent attorneys from impossing upon claimants. The regulation of the fee is left entirely to the discretion of the commissioner within the limit of the twenty-five dollars in each case. Wore it otherwise, the claimant might be imposed upon by the attorneys when from some cause, the original attorney would not be able to complete his duties as such in the case.

I can readily perceive that this law would work rather unjustly in some instances, but all general laws will operate harshly in exceptional cases. A new attorney taking a case must be fully authorized by a power of attorney, revoking previous powers of attorney in the same case, for cause, as there can be but one attorney recognized, and one fee paid in each claim, and any person receiving any more than twenty-five dollars, if that amount is allowed by the commissioner, or of ten dollars in case there is no written contract, is guilty of a misdemeanor under the law, and is liable to a criminal prosecution under section 5486 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows:

"Any agent, or attorney, or any other person, instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty land, who shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, or receive, or retain any greater compensation for his services, or instrumentality, in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty land, than is provided in the title pertaining to pensions, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due such pensioner or claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall for every such offence be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court."

While I question the sufficiency of compensation allowed attorneys by this law in many cases, yet the constr

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Corn Trade in Europe-LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times' city article to-day says: The following, on the condition of the corn trade, is derived from good sources, admit-ting as certain a further rise in the event of bad weather. In the contrary event, there is still weather. In the contrary event, there is still time to secure a large proportion of the wheat crop in good condition. If so, the recent apprehensions will probably prove to have been extreme. If the American crop is secured in good order, there can be no great change in the result of the spring wheat crop from what we had reason to expect a lew weeks ago. There had been then already reason to apprehend a deficiency, which had not been sufficiently heeded, which should certainly be heeded now. The last report from France is much less unfavorable than was apprehended. Most of the recent rains have done little injury. Our own farmers' stock of old wheat is reported small, but it cannot be quite so near exhausted as it was last year, and deliveries during the last two weeks have been double those of the corresponding weeks a year ago.

TROOPS FOR HERZEGOVINA. LONDON-Aug. 18, 6 a. m.—A dispatch to the Standard reports that all the Turkish regiments in garrison in Roumelia and Bulgaris have been ordered to march to Hersegovina. The insurgents have burned some villages and massacred whole Mahommed families.

The Mississippi River. MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—The river rose about one quarter of an inch in the past twenty four hour, and is now within half an inch of the danger line.

Mr. S.M.Golden and family, of this city, started the latter part of last week for a trip to Troy, N. Y. where they will remain for some time on a visit.

to murder him made by the Arcadian artist last week.

The American consul at Tripoli is none other than the Hon. Michel Vidal, of Louisians, a galiant gentleman of Fronch oxtraction and whilom editer of the New Orleans Tribune. Mr. Vidal was a member of the convention of 1898, and subsequently represented the St. Landry or Third Congressional district of Louisians in the national House of Representatives.

The authorship of the article entitled "Grace Before Meat." which appeared in the Sunday Herald of yesterday, has been the subject of some dispute. At first the honors were divided between a scientific army officer and an eminent literary lady of Capitol Hill, but we have the authority of the editor for placing the credit at the door of the blonde correspondent of a preminent Boston journal. It is rumored that further contributions from his pen will be ardently sought.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The mail steamship Boyne, from Brazilian ports for Southampton, has been lost off Brost. Her crew and passengers were lost off Brest. Her crew and passengers were saved.

Behlin, Aug. 14.—All the Catholic clergy holding State-appointments in Posen have submitted to the ecclesiastical laws.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Tience this morning says the Mincing-lane markets show a further tendency toward improvement this week, but there is no speculation. A large business is reported it. West india sugars the recent enhanced rates.

Madrap, Aug. 14.—A royal decree orders conrates.

MADRID, Aug. 14.—A royal decree orders conscripts to join their regiments before the end of October. The price of exemption is fixed at 5,000

Coloos. The price of exemption is alred at 5,000 reals.

VIRNA, Aug. 14.—Advices from Herrequering indicate that the insurrection there threatens to assume the character of a religious war.

Bentin, Aug. 14.—It is understood that the Pederal Council will shortly consider the question of an extractition treaty between the Imparial Government of Germany and the United States Government, to take the place of existing treaties between the United States and the separate German States.

Paurs, Aug. 14.—Le Roppel may that fifty commercial corporations and trades unions will each send delegates to the Contemplat Expedition at Philadelphia to study and report upon the various objects exhibited.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Dreiel, Harjes & Oo, have redeemed \$100,000 of Duncan, Sherman & Oo, 2 letters of credit. These letters are arriving daily from all paris of the continent.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT AND CONDOLENCE. THE EULOGIES MADE ON THE OCCASION.

Ex-Senator Pool's Introductory Address-Judge Kenneth Bayner's tor General Phillips-Closing Address by Col. John G. Wheeler,

of North Carolina. olina resident in Washington assembled at the house of Col. John H. Wheeler, Grant place, for the purpose of making a formal expression of their sorrow over the death of William A. Graham, and to extend to his bereaved family the assurances of profound sympathy. The meeting was called to order by Solicitor General S. F. Phillips, and on his motion, Col. John eral S. F. Phillips, and on his motion, Col. Joan H. Whoeler was selected as obalrasa, with Mr. Daniel Coleman as secretary. On motion Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hor. John Pool and S. F. Phillips were appointed by the chair-man a committee on resolutions. The committee retired, and soon returned with the following,

Resolved, That intelligence of the death of William Alexander Graham has been received by the citizens and native sons of North Carolina now temporarily sojourning in Washington with deep regret and sorrow.

Resolved, That we units with our fellow-citizens in North Carolina in evidencing our asimiration for the character and our reverence for the memory of the deceased, who ducharged the duties of private and professional life and the duties of high station, both in his own State and under the National Government, in a manner which sy generally commanded the respect and approbation of all.

Resolved, That in the devoted purity of his pri-THE RESOLUTIONS.

all.

Resolved, That in the devoted purity of his priyate life, the manly dignity of his personal bearing, and the nobleness of his sentiments and impulses he set an example of greatness and virtue worthy the emulation of all mes.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his bereaved family in their affliction, while we deplore the loss to the country of one of the greatest of citizens and purest of statesmen.

After reading the resolutions ex-Senator Pool said:

After reading the resolutions ex-Senator Pool said:

Mr. Chairman: In presenting the resolutions prepared by the committee it may be proper that I add a few words on the occasion.

North Carolina has lost, in the death of the Hon. William A. Graham, the future counsels and services of one to whom her people have been accustomed to look with a faith and confidence accorded to no other man. But his name and character remain, a perpetual inheritance. What may be said of him witheract truth, and severely free from any touch of eulogy, will present an axample of private purity and public wirtue so elevated and wortny that fathers may teach it to their sons from generation to generation. No matter how much men may accomplish for themselves or their country in the active struggles of life, there is an ever-living force, springing from the history of the truly great and good, which does not die with them, but runs on through time, greatly acceeding ingressitigany possible achievements of a single lifetime.

Events and circumstances have often developed or brought into view most emisson characters, which otherwise, it would seem, may have been lost to the world. History seems to abound in such instances.

TO THE AMBRICAN REVOLUTION we owe the character of Washington, the accom-plished results of whose life, having founded a nation upon the highest principles of liberty and law, will continue to multiply material blessings upon mankind. But his example, more potent will will prever cause to teach the acception. upon mankind. But his example, more potent still, will never cease to teach the ages virtue. Had Cromwell and Hampdon lived in times of peace and order, the world would hardly have known of the wonderful power dormant in the one, or of the unbending integrity and resolute purpose concealed in the mild demeanor of the other. High traits of character, suited to great emergencies, and called into exercise by extraordinary events, have often been developed as it by accident. But history likewise abound a in characters which seem independent of all surroundings, rising up into view like some isolated mountain from the plain. Theo, again, some have seemed to originate circumstances and to make events for themselves—men of positive action, original and aggressive—chasing with activity and impatient of the ordinary and peaceful course of human affairs. On this occasion we have not met to pay respect to any such charcter as these.

For nearly the half century preceding the attempted secession of the Southern States from the Union, there was a season of public repose in this country, when the thoughts of private men were engressed with business pursuits, and those of public men with measures of but ordinary policy. The public life of Gov. Graham was commenced and matured under such conditions. His theatre of action was a State without a single city of respectable size—without commercial or financial relations of any magnitude—among an agricultural people noted for their aversion to all innovations on the established order of things, and distinguished for

PLAIN AND UNPRETENDING NONESTY.

PLAIN AND UNFRETENDING HONEATT.

His place of residence was always a retired country village. He entered public life in the Legislature of his State, only as hundreds of plain, unlettered farmers and mechanics are accustomed to do. But he was advanced from one post of honor to another: to the Executive chair of the State; the Senate of the United States, and to the second place on the Presidential ticks of his party in the election of 1802. Every position of honor bestowed upon him came as the direct consequence of peculiar fitness and merit. He owed nothing to fortuitous orrounstances; nothing to chance; nothing to intrigue. He discharged well the dusies of every position, and had the condidence and respect of all man. For more than a third of a century his name has been a

in North Carolina—absolutely free from reproach, and without even the suspicion of blemish. In the heat of party contests, so full of ribaldry and abuse of adversaries, no shaft was ever ventured at his motives or integrity of purpose. He bore himself among his fellow-men with an elevated dignity of demeanor; and he sustained it by a life of spotless purity. The public esteem and confidence became to him a shield so perfect, that, oven in party strife, none forgot that an attack on him would but recoil upon themselves. In legislative debate—at the bar—and upon the hustings, he stood upon the same elevated plain, descending to no intrigue, resorting to no subterfuge, disdaining all tricks of the demagogus. When saked by a political friend, engaged in a party earnwas, for advice as to what kind of speech it was best to make, he replied: "The best speech you can make at all is always the best speech for the people." He engaged in no percenal altercations, either in public or private life. Affable, courteous and entertaining in conversation, he seldom indulged in hoity, and never in unseemly familiarity. But he wielded over all who came in personal contact with him an enduring and almost mysterious inficance.

THE PROPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Address of Judge Rayner.

In seconding the resolutions, Judge Rayner said he feit that he could not let the occasion pass without adding his humble tribute to the memory of Gov. Graham—s man whom, for many long years, he had admired for his talents and pairiotium; had estoumed for his virtues; had revered for unsulled purity and integrity of character.

Death, end Mr. Rayner, is a thing of such common occurrence that we become accustomed to regarding it as a more ordinary event, as the mere common place result of that inevitable destiny that awaits us all. When ordinary persons die, as soon as the budy is consigned to mother earth;

"the mourners go about the streets" for a day; even those who most love the departed betake-themselves to the beay pursuits of life, and aquiet resignation to loss of the dead is in great measure involved in the duty owing to the living. But when a great and a good man dies he leaves a vacabor palpable to all; a vacancy difficult to fill, fecuses the number of great and good men among the living is small. I utter the sentiment of my heart, sustained by the dictates of my judgment, when I say that I really regard William A. Graham as justly entitled to be considered among the great men of his day and generation.

In this busy, stirring and utilitarian age in which we live I can conceive of no more sure criterion of greatness than

UNIFORM AND UNISTERRUPTED SUCCESS
in all the pursuits of life. Tried by this test, it
must be admitted that Governor Graham filled
the full measure of a great man. Look at him,
from the beginning to the close of his career, and
it will be seen that in the very many positions
of responsibility in which he was placed he not
only never made a failure, but he always rose
above the level of medicority. He never held any
post of duty and public trust that he did not
leave with increased reputation for ability and
integrity. Whether as member of the Legislature of North Carolina; as speaker of one of the
branches of that body; as Senator in Congress; as
Governor of the State; as a leading member of
the convention of 1881; as Senator again in the
Confederate Congress; as trustee of the Peabody
edit eation fund—he exhibited the same marked
and striking traits of character.

As a debater, whother in the Legislature of his
State, in the Senate of the United States, or before, popular assemblies, he was always noted for
his unaffected and foreible manner, his clear,
sound sense, his undeviating courtesy towards
his adversaries, and his fair and generous method
of argumentation. Of all the public speakers I
ever saw he ssemed to be most free from sophistry
and indirection. He newer tried to misropresson,
he never affected to misconceive the meaning of
his opponent, which are the faults (if they should
not rather be called vices) of the present day,
both at the bar and the forum.

It would be doing tojustice to Gov. Graham's
soild worth to say that he was brilliant, for brilliant he was not. He did not captivate his hearers by any meteoric coruscations of genius. UNIFORM AND UNISTERNIFTED SUCCES

HE RABELY APPEALED TO THE PASSIONS, the fancy or the imagination, and yet his forensic effects abound with illustrations of beauty and of power. He rarely affected eloquouses, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and yet there was earnestness and evident sincerity in conviction of the truth of his cause that he held his auditoraffast and unfaitigned to the end.

It was owing to these traits of his character that made him so popular in his profession and earned for him his great reputation as a lawyer. No member of that great and noble profession eyer was freer or held in greater disapprobation the arts and quirks of the petitiogger. He would have done honer to the profession in the palmiest days of its pride and renown. The people admired him as a great lawyer because of his great learning in the law, his uniform courtesy and forbearance with witnesses, his isithfulness to the cause of right.

I know the fact that when HE RABELY APPEALED TO THE PASSIONS.

GOVERNOR GRAHAM WAS IN THE SENATE GOVERNOR GRAHAM WAS IN THE SETATE
of the United States no man commanded the respect and esteem of his fellow Senators to a
greater extent than he did. He was regarded as
the peer of the mightiest and noblest men of that
day of intellectual giants. I know that his relations with that great man, Henry Clay, were of
the most kindly and intimate character. For
some sessions they lived alone together. Mr.
Clay regarded him as a most superior mas, intellectually and socially. Although he was one
of the youngest members of the Senate he was
usually called to preside over that angust hody
when as in Committee of the Whole, is, which capacity it is well known it perfects most of its
legislation. He never rose to speak in that body

of the youngest members of the Senate he was usually called to preside over that august body when as in Committee of the Whole, in which capacity it is well known it perfects most of its legislation. He never rose to speak in that body that he did not receive the mest respectful attention. He never wandered from his subject, and he never spoke for mere display. A report from a committee by Senator Graham almost invariably secured the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Gov. Graham was as remarkable for his private as for his public virtues. I can say, with perfect truth, that I think Mr. Graham had more commanding dignity in his bearing and deportment than any man I ever saw. There was a nameless something about him that forbade everything like jocular familiarity. I doubt whether any person ever took an undue liberty with him. And yet he was not, in any way, a stern or morose man. He was uniformly cheerful, invariably polite, even to kindness. He enjoyed a good anecdote or a witty remark that did not infringe upon the feelings of others, although he rarely essayed anything of the kind himself.

In the severest conflicts of party strife Mr. Graham never allowed himself to indulge in

CRIMINATION OR VITUPERATION CRIMINATION OR VITUPERATION.
When on the hustings canvassing for votes he always treated his opponent with politeness and decorum, and never denounced or abused the party to which he was opposed, no matter how earnest he might be in combatting their errors. Although a man of the most unquestioned physical courage—of such a lineage he could hardly have been otherwise—yet I never heard, in my life, of any man insulting him or of his ever having had a persental controversy.
Governor Graham died as he had lived in the harness of usefulness and duty. No event of his life, no honor ever bestowed, gave him more pleasure than his selection by that public benefactor, the late Mr. Peabody, as a trustee of the great education fund, the bequest of which should make his name immortal. Mr. Graham never allowed any pressure of business and inclemency of weather to prevent his attendance at the meetings of the board. He was an ardent, an enthusiastic advocate of education. He regarded it as the hand-mail of everything poble and elevating in mind and in morals. Ut all the trials and sorrows of his State, there was none that grieved him more deeply than the prostration and ruin of her university, which was his beloved elma mater. He was excessity employed at the time of his death in trying to revive and rean imate that time honored institution.

THE GREATHST COMPLIMENT,
perhaps, ever paid the distinguished man, was
his late selection, by the proud State of Virginis,
as her commissioner for permanently establishing the long-disputed boundary-line between
Virginia and Maryland. I learn that it was with
the discharge of that duty that his trip to the
North was connected—which trip had such a sad
termination. North was connected—which trip had such a sad termination.

Mr. Graham may truly be said to have been a true representative of the best type of North Carolina character. Firm, sincere, true, modest, honest, just, quiet and calm, under the conviction that honor and duty are to be worshipped above all things. And he leved and honored North Carolina with an affection and devotion like year own, Mr. Chairman, (Hon. J. Wheeler,) and that, sir, is saying enough; for everybody knows that your affections are lavished on North Carolina, like the adoration of the Parses for the rising sun. North Carolina has never been in the habit of honoring, cherishing and being proud of her sons, whose characters are shaped in the herole mold.

LEES THAN ARY STATE IN THE UNION

LESS THAN ANY STATE IN THE UNION has North Carolina taken for her model the mother of Gracohi. But Mr. Graham constituted an exception. The whole people of the whole State for a third of a century felt that they were honoring themselves by honoring William A. Graham. I had not seen him for years, but I can well imagine how his proud heart has been wrung with anguish, reflecting on the fate of the State he loved so well in her day of sorrow and misfortune.

Although Governor Graham was my senior, yet, to a great degree, we were cotemporaries. I in my very humble sphere, he in the great role of honor and distinction, which he achieved. When speaking of his usefulness, his intellect, his patriotism, and his private virtues, I speak whereof I know. It was my good totuba to know him well, and to hold, as I hope and believe, a good piace in his regard and esteem. He is gone to the spirit-land. We shall never again look on that face of manly beauty, for such indeed it was. But whits his body shall sleep in dust, the memory of his services to his country and to his kind, and of his many private virtues, will live. His life may be pointed to as an example for the emulation of the young men of the State, of the present and uncoeding generations.

Whilst others may grieve over the bereavement LESS THAN ANY STATE IN THE UNION

the State, of the present and succeeding generaticos.

Whilst others may grieve over the bereavement
which his entire country has sustained, to you
and me, Mr. Chairman, who have known and esteemed him so long, the death of Gov. Graham
speaks to us in it hie lanuage of admonition and
warning. It reminds us that we may put our
houses in order, for that we must soon follow him;
that we are rapidly approaching that goal beyond which lies the deat-uffknown.

As a native son of North Carolina, I desply
sympathise with the people of my native State.

Although mistortune drove me from her borders.

—never, perhaps, to return—yet I love the doar
old State with all the devotion of an affectionate
son. In taking final leave of this sorrowing subject I think, without any disparagement to the
Father of his Country, the same may be said of
William A, Graham that Mr. Jefferson said of
William A, Graham that Mr. Jefferson said of
Washington that "he was a wiso, a good and a
great man."

Address of Solicitor General Phillips. I feel it to be unnecessary to add anything to what has already been so well and sufficiently said by my friends, the other members of the committee. But as I have spent so large a part committee. But as I have spent so large a part of my life in the county of Orange, in North Carolina, as it were, in the very shadow of Governor Graham, I cannot forbear to contribute my mite to these proceedings.

In my judgment, Mr. Graham was especially great as a citizen. He was, it is true, a professional man of high rank, and he had filled with ever-increasing reputation a number of high offices in and out of North Carolina. But his merit as a citizen.

Overshandower all risk.

If I recollect aright, it was a favorito idea with political speculators among the ancients that the ditiasn was the ripest and best product of free government. If so, Mr. Graham was the choicest product of North Carolins. We have lead men who surpassed him in certain eminent walks of life; we have had men more gifted in certain high endowments of nature; but, for all in all, he has not had his equal.

He was, in the best same of the term, a noble man. He possessed an admirable temper. Although i have been present at the bar and upon other public occasions when he must have been greatly tried, I have never seen his countenance degrated by the expression of passion. His look may at times have been stern and high, but at all times it could with advantage have been

COMMITTED TO MARBLE OR CANVAS,